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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be accepted.

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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JUNE 28TH, 1907.

Most of the questions mentioned in the annual report of the China Association have, as the Hongkong Chairman expressed it in a letter to the London committee, "now passed for the time being into a quiescent stage." Some progress is noted, but on the whole the year's record cannot be called a jubilant one. In some instances the representations of the China Association have caused wrongs to be righted, while in others, to use another expressive phrase of Mr. MURRAY STEWART's, the Association has been condemned "to the silence which befits impotence." It was considered, naturally, as the report remarks, that the four of the Chinese Commissioners "implied a definite intention of reforming and renovating much that, however efficacious and respectable in the past, is admittedly unfitted to present conditions." They spoke, indeed, as if that were the purpose, but the Report just received notes that "the prospect is still obscure." It will not be a hard matter for some members to agree with Mr. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN in one of his recent writings, wherein he says that "the actual policy of the Peking authorities has never varied. They have never tackled reform in any practical spirit." The China Association is less pessimistic; it says the doubt whether the great bureaucracy which has been accustomed for centuries to batten on the people is prepared to forego the privileges it has misused remains unsolved, whereas Mr. Colquhoun and others would tell us

that doubt has received fresh confirmation. There are pregnant words in this very report which can scarcely be said to hold out hope to the reflective.

It has been a persistent misfortune for China that her rulers have always tried to assert themselves by resistance rather than by progress, by keeping foreigners at arm's length rather than by engaging their help. The wave of Chauvinism which is now passing over the country is due probably to various causes, among which the defeat of Russia by Japan, the guarantee of Chinese integrity in the Anglo-Japanese treaty, and jealousy of the superior consideration shown to Japan are probably chief. But deep down also is the traditional vanity of the literati, fostered during centuries of isolation, which resents foreign intrusion and resents a superiority which Japan was wise enough to admit and to obviate by study and assimilation.

In a way, it is pointed out, China has admitted this, by her attempts at encouraging foreign schooling; but these attempts have been spasmodic, and failed (notwithstanding a big semblance of success) by the usual drawbacks. Dr. MORRISON was impressed by the numerous provisions for the new education he encountered in his recent travels, but Peking has also been impressed by the discontent bred by a smattering of "Western learning," and the recent Edict referring to Confucius was one sign of the withdrawal of its countenance. This instability may be put down to the irritability engendered by consciousness of weakness. Army reform (so far as it has gone) and the "guarantee of integrity" before mentioned might account for the activity of the reactionaries; but there is no proof that Peking trusts the Japanese any more than it loves them, and so bids are made for other foreign sympathy by protestations and promises of reform, constitutional, judicial, and other. Constitutional reform is very much in the clouds; and the loudly advertised judicial reforms resolved themselves into the abolition at Shanghai of certain severer forms of punishment—an abolition, curiously enough, not appreciated there, and the status quo has since been restored, probably since this undated Report was written. Our "impotence" to further these reforms requires no better illustration than China's failure, despite repeated urgings prompted by the Association, to carry into effect the contract in the second clause of the Mackay Treaty, and to establish a uniform currency. It is not so much Chinese inertia that is to be fought, as the strange reluctance of the British Government to insist upon its rights.

Four cases yesterday make the plague total at date 110.

Mr. Irvin W. Kew who left the Colony several years ago to pursue the study of Dentistry, at the University of Harvard, U.S., has completed his course and obtained the much coveted degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. Harvard, unlike all other American Universities is the only institution which confers this degree. We understand that Mr. Kew is the first student from the East to graduate from this Department.

The river steamer *Saiman* which was beached recently about the Shin Hing Gorge, after striking a rock, is expected to be refloated to-day. Since the accident she has been guarded by forty braves. A noticeable improvement seems to have taken place in the policing of the West River during the past few months and we are informed that there has been scarcely a single authenticated case of piracy on the river between Canton and Wuchow in that period.

Market Inspector C. W. Brett charged two natives with selling fish in the Western Market avenue. The defendants, he pointed out, were not stallholders, and had no business in the market. Their competition with licensed fishmongers was, therefore, liable to injure the trade of the latter. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, ordered each of the defendants to pay a fine of \$50, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment. He further ordered that they be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

On Saturday, June 29th, St. Peter's Day, the Rev. Canon Gerard Heath Lander, M.A., will be consecrated fifth Bishop of Victoria in Lambeth Parish Church by the Archbishop of Canterbury. We are asked to announce that there will be Celebrations of the Holy Communion in St. John's Cathedral at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. The Services in the Cathedral on Sunday, June 30th, will also have special reference to Bishop Lander's consecration. The Venerable Archdeacon Banister, Archbishop's Commissary, will be the preacher at Matins.

The "Tribune" contains an article devoted to the increasing size of the Atlantic liners, and pointing out that the development of New York's harbour facilities is not keeping pace with the requirements of the new liners. "New York," proceeds the article, "is facing a big loss, for even now ships are sailing without full cargoes because of the shallow and narrow harbour entrance, which prevents the biggest draught vessels from leaving. Then what about the new Cunard liners which are due to arrive next August? Under present conditions they certainly will not be able to enter. There is little hope that the channel now being cut by the Government will be finished before next December."

The German Emperor has sanctioned a scheme for the widening of the narrowest part of the Friedrich Strasse immediately north and south of Ucker den Linden. The cost is estimated at seven and a half million sterling. The plan, the "Chronicle" says, consists of widening the street by 20ft. In place of the somewhat insignificant houses and shops at present existing, a magnificent array of palaces and galleries is planned. Already the completed plan is heralded as one of the greatest sights of the world. Stately hotels will also be built, and there will be grand crescents of striking architectural beauty, and in the centre of the open space a monument.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," getting from the "Commercio de Sao Paulo," Brazil, reports that two doctors of Sao Paulo have applied to patent a discovery to preserve the body after death, so that it may do duty as a statue by simply placing it on a pedestal. The inventors claim that their process provides a surface equal to marble in appearance, and one which is even better in resisting fire and atmospheric influences. They add that such statue would be more life-like than the work of any sculptor. The patent authorities received with documents a long wooden box, which contained the body of a negro boy preserved by the inventors' method, and kept for nearly six years.

Edward Boeck, the fugitive swindler, who is accused of having secured \$200,000 worth of jewellery from New York firms by fraud, is stated to have resorted to these frauds in order to finance a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of China. Boeck acted in conjunction with Prince Pu Lun, cousin of the present Emperor and head of the reform party in China. The Prince is credited with having a well-equipped army of 60,000 men ready to take the field as soon as the Dowager Empress dies, and Boeck is said to have helped materially to finance this army by purchasing arms, ammunition, and uniforms in America and shipping them to China. A jeweller at Dayton, Ohio, with whom Boeck was intimate, claims to have seen letters proving Boeck's relations with Prince Pu Lun. Several well-known American financiers are reported to have contributed to Boeck's conspiracy in the hope of securing large Chinese concessions when the Dowager Empress' influence was no longer exerted against foreign innovations.

The Japan Association of San Francisco has issued a statement in which it says that the Japanese realise that the present conditions in San Francisco make it impossible for the authorities to extend full protection to them. They are fully convinced that much of the violence to which they have been subjected is due to racial prejudices, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. As a proof of this they point out that Japanese restaurants are systematically annoyed and simultaneously attacked. Hardly a day passes without some threatening demonstration by hoodlums against the Japanese business houses, whereas no other nationality is subjected to such demonstrations. The statement declares that the Japanese are engaged in peaceful and lawful occupations, and believe themselves fully justified in protesting against acts which jeopardise their lives and property. They denounce the criticisms which attribute their complaints to mere caprice, and regret the necessity of asking for special police protection, but believe it is almost to do so now than to wait until "covert action by the mob elements precipitates more serious troubles and possibly bloodshed."

Dr. Morrison wired to the Times on May 27th as follows: "The question having been asked, it may be well to explain that the balance of the Customs revenue lying in the Russo-Chinese Bank and collected during the Russian military occupation of Nin-chwang from August 4, 1900, to July 25, 1904, and not otherwise accounted for, amounted to 1,077,000 Haikwan taels (about £132,550). On the 15th instant this amount, which is much smaller than was expected, was divided in the same proportion as had previously been done in the case of the balance of the Customs moneys collected during the Japanese occupation of Nin-chwang. The sum of 366,000 taels (about £54,900) was retained by the bank, and the balance was restored to China. The incident is, therefore, closed. I am informed that an agreement has been reached between China, represented by Sir Robert Hart, and Japan, represented by Viscount Hayashi, regarding the establishment of a branch of the Maritime Customs at Dairen. The agreement, which has two annexes, in the main follows, as already reported the terms of the Kiaochow Customs agreement of April 17, 1897. It is expected that the signatures will be affixed this week, and it is hoped that no undue delay will follow in executing its provisions, the long delay having already prejudiced British vested interests at Nin-chwang."

## ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

An interesting case was called on before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday when a shopkeeper named Lung Ngan-pai was charged with obtaining by false pretences from the Man Fat Yuen firm 1,000 bags of rice valued at \$6,812.60, with intent to defraud.

Mr. R. Harding appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) represented the defendant.

Mr. Harding said the false pretences were that the defendant obtained a considerable quantity of rice from the complainants, and shipped it from the Colony, and a few days after receiving this he filed a bankruptcy petition. Therefore, when he obtained the rice he apparently did not intend to pay for it.

Mr. Goldring contended that this was an offence against the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and not a case of false pretences.

The case was remanded, the defendant's bail being fixed at \$10,000.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Prime Minister's resolution against the House of Lords has been carried in the House of Commons by 132 votes to 147.

## THE WINEGROWERS' AGITATION.

LONDON, June 27th.

M. Albert, the leader of the French Winegrowers' agitation, has at length surrendered.

## DEVASTATING FIRE.

LONDON, June 27th.

A big fire is raging in Jamestown, Virginia.

## EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.

LONDON, June 27th.

An earthquake has occurred at Anglesey.

## PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

LONDON, June 27th.

Two hundred and fifty political prisoners have been arrested at Lisbon.

## A FAMOUS PICTURE.

LONDON, June 27th.

Mr. Holman Hunt's "Light of the World" has been presented to St. Paul's Cathedral.

## LORD CROMER.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Government have made a grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer on his retirement.

## A CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, June 27th.

The new British armoured cruiser *Invincible* has been launched on the Clyde. She has a speed of 25 knots.

## PRINCE FUSHIMI'S TRIP.

YOKOHAMA, June 27th.

We (C. P. R. representatives) have received the following message:—

VANCOUVER, June 26th.

Prince Fushimi and suite left Victoria for Yokohama at a quarter after one yesterday afternoon, on board H.M.S. *Munaworth*.

Prince Fushimi made special mention of his gratification at the great reception given him by the British nation, and remarked that it was a great satisfaction to have been able to accomplish his trip round the world entirely under the British flag.

## [REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## THE JAPANESE CRUISERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 26th.

The officers of the *Tsu Kuba* and the *Chitose* lunched on board the *Hohenzollern* when the Kaiser presented Admiral Ijima with a photo signed by himself and decorated the officers. Speaking in English the Kaiser said, "that he appreciated the gracious thought of the Emperor of Japan in sending the squadron to Kiel, and he hoped that the Japanese and German navies would always co-operate for the maintenance of the peace and order of the world."

## THE TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

LONDON, June 25th.

M. Albert received an ovation on his arrival at Narbonne and Argelliers, where he communicated with the committee the proposals of M. Clemenceau to liberate the prisoners, withdraw the troops and to help viticulture, if the agitators reverted to legal methods. The committee, in view of the vagueness of the Premier's promises, decided to continue the agitation.

## LOSS OF A LINER.

LONDON, June 25th.

The liner *Santiago* has been lost on the Chilean coast; the only survivor is one of the officers. The crew consisted of 90, and there was one passenger on board.

## THE PEKIN TO PARIS MOTOR RACE.

LONDON, June 25th.

Prince Borghese arrived in Kiachta first, on the evening of the 23rd inst.

## BRITISH CRUISER ON SHORE.

LONDON, June 25th.

The British cruiser *Pyramus* struck a reef 150 miles off Cooktown. Lord Northcote and party were on board. All were saved after a most anxious time.

## POLICE COURT INTERPRETER IMPERSONATED.

When a Chinaman from Foochow called at the Police Court on Wednesday and asked for the Chin Chan interpreter attached to the Magistracy he appeared as greatly surprised on being presented to Mr. Nolan as that gentleman was surprised and chagrined on learning the story which this man had to tell. It is alleged that the visitor from the Chinese city came here in search of an absconding partner whom, he stated, defrauded him of \$36,000. Believing the absconder was in the Colony he presented a petition at the Magistracy praying for the arrest and extradition to China of his partner. There he was informed that it was necessary to apply to the Chinese Government. As he was leaving the prisoners' room attached to the Police Court, the visitor was detained by a well-groomed Chinaman, said to be the son of a district watchman, who inquired about the story of his wrongs and explained what he had just been told to do, when the native who accosted him offered to lead a helping hand. He was familiar with Ho Kiong, and could be of great assistance, and as for his bona fides, well, he was Chin (Chin interpreter at the Magistracy). That was sufficient. The man with the plausible tongue offered to put the petition through expeditiously, and bring about the arrest of the absconder. The visitor was profuse in his thanks, and straightway carried off this now-fledged comrade who had befriended him, to a restaurant, where they dined and the visitor paid the local man \$10. After an excellent meal, which was paid for by the visitor, the pair parted, the Hongkong man ostensibly to search for the defaulting partner. On the day following, the man from Foochow was visited by the native who had undertaken his case, and a friend, who was introduced as a detective, and told the northerner that he was on the trail of the runaway partner, and would soon bring him to justice. This news so gladdened the heart of the visitor that he took the men who were working so disinterestedly in his cause to one of the best Chinese hotels at Shikotonsui, where he stood them a dinner. The day after this the Hongkong men again called on the anxious merchant and told him that they could now arrest his partner, but must first have \$25 for expenses. The amount was paid over, and the visitor waited until his friends returned to inform him of the arrest. As they did not call on him again, however, his impatience led him to the Police Court, and there he was presented to the Chin Chan interpreter as stated. As soon as he was told the story Mr. Nolan put the matter in the hands of Detective-Sergeant Sullivan, and the detective's inquiries led to the arrest of a man named Pan Kin-long. He was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday with obtaining \$25 by false pretences, and Mr. C. P. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the defence. Mr. Dixon stated that the complainant approached his client with reference to the matter, and the defendant undertook to effect the arrest of the absconding partner. He was paid \$25, and if the arrest was not compassed within ten days the money was to be returned. The case was remanded.

## POLICE BOWLS.

ENGLAND DEFEATS SCOTLAND.

An interesting game of bowls was witnessed at the Police Recreation Club on Wednesday evening when teams representing England and Scotland tried conclusions, and the Caledonians were defeated. They put up a good fight, however, but luck and superior play were against them throughout, and the English team, captained by Inspector Whittiers, which led from the start, scored a win by one point. The players, and the total scores were as under:—

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
PHIL	Ritchies
Culliford	Sims
Kent	McHardy
Withers (skip) 19.	Cameron (skip) 18.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders held in London on the 25th current a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared, £5,594 being carried forward. The reserve fund now stands at £60,000 and the balance at credit of underwriting account is £270,000.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Manila* left Manila on Wednesday the 26th June p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The E. & A. str. *Empire* from Sydney sailed from Manila yesterday morning, and may be expected here to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Adhesion* arrived Nagasaki at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday the 27th June, and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 1 p.m. to-morrow. The str. *Braemar* sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong via Keelung on Tuesday morning the 25th June.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, June 27th.

## IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PINGUETT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## AUCTIONEER'S FAILURE.

The public examination of Ferdinand Kimo was opened by the Official Receiver.

Debtor said—I was originally with Messrs. Arnold Karberg and Co. and in 1905 I was a general broker on my own account. In March or April of 1906 I commenced business as an auctioneer with a capital of \$1,000. I had to pay \$800 for my licence so I started with \$200. I had no other property. I discovered I was insolvent about the China New Year. At the end of December I engaged a compradore, who paid a deposit of \$3,000. I put that in the business. It was not security money. There was a document showing he could withdraw the money by monthly instalments. I had only one banking account. My total liabilities were \$7,500 odd, estimated assets \$2,000 odd.

The Official Receiver asked for an adjournment as he had not yet gone into the books.

Mr. Grist consented on behalf of the creditors, and this was granted by his Honour.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

## A DISPUTED MORTGAGE.

The hearing of the application by Long Koo, of the firm of Messrs. Fook Wo Chong, merchants, carrying on business at 39, Wing Lok Street, to set aside a deed of mortgage was resumed. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Calliop (instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant, Ng Wai, merchant, was represented by Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by M. G. K. Hall Brutton).

The Chief Justice said he could not understand how Mr. Pollock could justify the plaintiff leaving the title deeds in an old biscuit box in his house here while he went to Australia when he had an agent.

Mr. Pollock suggested that the defendant placed them in the biscuit box because he thought that nobody would be likely to look for papers in such a receptacle. It was like the cases where misers had hidden their gold in chimneys. If robbers broke into a house they would naturally break open any locked box to look for valuables but they would not be likely to look in an old biscuit box.

His Honour then delivered judgment. He said: In this case two things only are quite clear. One is that whatever sympathy I may feel for the unfortunate defendant I can take no account of that in my finding on the facts. The second is I shall get no nearer the truth if I spend a week thinking about the facts. It is a curious case whatever way you look at it. A well-to-do Australian merchant leaving his title deeds in a biscuit box when he had an agent who would have carefully taken care of them, or the same man writing to say that the same deeds can be utilised for raising money. There is scarcely a link between the two stories, the plaintiff's story and the defendant's story. I believe that fraud was committed and that it was facilitated by the mystery which surrounds the use of the long family name, or the several names which Chinamen choose to use. I have great difficulty in determining who committed the fraud but that it must have been participated in by somebody closely connected with the plaintiff is, I think, perfectly clear. I have not the slightest intention of trying to explain my reasons for the judgment which I am just giving. It would involve the minutely piecing together of the evidence without any very convincing results to either side or myself. I must, therefore, do what a jurymen does, and arrive at the best conclusion possible with the facts fresh in my mind. I think on the whole that it involves less facts to disbelieve, to give judgment for plaintiff, but then I must here take into consideration the very unfortunate position in which the defendant has been placed. I adopt entirely the words of Jessel, Master of the Rolls, in *Cooper v. Beasley* (read). I feel I am justified in finding that fraud was committed, and I am justified in finding that through the extreme negligence of the plaintiff somebody was enabled to commit the fraud and so deprive this unfortunate defendant of large sums of his savings. Therefore I make an order that the plaintiff pay all the costs of the case including—which I believe I have the right to do—the costs as between solicitor and client. I want to say one word: It seems a very hard order to make, but when you come to work it down you see the plaintiff's position better—"I have had property; I have been deprived of it by fraud. If this defendant is allowed to retain the property I shall be deprived of my property." I think it only just he should pay all the costs which defendant has been put to in the matter. It is the penalty which he has to pay for his negligence in leaving his documents lying about as they were. Judgment for plaintiff, who must pay all costs.

Mr. Pollock asked to be further heard on the subject of costs.

His Honour remarked that that was the only way in which he could do justice in the case.

Mr. Pollock—It is a tremendous penalty.

His Honour—There are the other remedies. Proceedings may be taken against somebody.

Mr. Pollock submitted there was no power to make a successful party pay the costs of the other.

His Honour replied that Mr. Pollock could move the Full Court.

Mr. Pollock said it might be taken against them that there was no leave to appeal against costs.

His Honour—You shall have leave to appeal on costs.

Mr. Pollock intimated that he would appeal.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 27th instant in the Council Chamber.

## PRESENT—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.  
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).  
Hon. Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (Attorney-General).  
Hon. Mr. C. M. MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).  
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).  
Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).  
Hon. Mr. F. J. BARNLEY (Captain-Superintendent of Police).  
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.  
Hon. Mr. W. Y. YUK.  
Hon. Mr. E. A. HAWERT.  
Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.  
Hon. Mr. H. K. RUSSELL.  
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, before proceeding with the business I would like to advert to some remarks that I made at the last meeting of this Council when speaking on the Bill for the amendment of section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. I said that I thought the hon. member nominated by the Council of Commerce had in his mind a certain block of buildings when he was speaking on the Bill. I had that particular block of buildings in my own mind because it is a typical hard case for the relief of which among others, the Bill to amend the section was introduced, and because it is the most important of the hard cases concerning which the Sanitary Board has asked the Governor in Council to deal with. Therefore this particular block of buildings had been, and still is, the subject of earnest discussion between the Sanitary Board and the Government. It was therefore, I submit, not altogether unreasonable that a connection between the block to which I have referred and the Bill should exist in the mind of the hon. member as it did in my own mind. It never occurred to me when I made the remarks I did that my words would be construed as implying improper motives to the hon. member. There could be no question of any grudging in the matter, because the Bill was not introduced at his instance but on my own initiative in order to give relief to various buildings and to this block in particular. I may say I have taken some interest in the matter, and had myself only recently visited the block in question. However the hon. member took my meaning up otherwise, and I can only assure him that I had no intention to question his singleness of purpose, and that I regret that any words of mine should have been capable of such interpretation. And gentlemen, who expressing regret that I should, even unintentionally, have wounded the feelings of the hon. member, may remind him that officials have felt galled at the charge of want of getting rid of the house separating theirs? Clearly they could do nothing unless the Government would step in and remove that house after giving full compensation. Then they could pull it down, either right down or to the first floor, and provide open space for the houses on either side. Of course it would be a question whether the Government would—in fact—insist that the landowners on either side should contribute a proportion of what was required to do so. I am sure that the Government would not do so. But a proportion of the cost of resuming that house, then again, if the third house in a block of houses in the ownership of one particular person, compensation is asked for simply to compensate the landlord for sacrificing one house in three for an open space. Such a proposition is not a fair one, because the landowner at large has no more than a right of light and air in his domestic dwellings, and the Sanitary Board of Hong Kong becomes a simple problem, so that objection to this scheme, I think, after certain consideration, cannot be strong. It is not to compensate landlords for the loss of cubicles, but it is to give a contribution of money for the resumption of land to be provided as open space. Now the second objection to this scheme is, I think, a very real one, and that is, the fact that the partition walls as they were built were too weak when the intermediate houses were pulled down, and a good deal of expense would have to be incurred by the landlords of the houses on either side to strengthen these walls. That is, of course, an architectural question. I suppose when we get the third house taken down, or even an architect will be employed to strengthen the walls as desired. However, these two objections, as I say, were strong at the time that they overpowered the recommendation, and the result was that when the Public Health Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 was passed, it contained no provision to carry out this scheme. I have handed in my hand for the revision of 1903, and I wish to make at that time (quote). The Government have disregarded that recommendation and they have tried some other provision. These provisions have, after five years, been found to be insufficient, and now some new method must be found, and I put this forward, not because it is a pet scheme of mine—not at all, because the scheme was conceived in the first place by the hon. member. I have spoken, the Director of Public Works. It has been accepted by myself and several others, and I think Mr. Rumjahn, an ex-member of the Sanitary Board, also advocated something of this kind. Now, Sir, let me put the case from the opposite side: supposing you disagree, Sir, to this third resolution, I would want to know in the peculiar circumstances of this Colony, and the peculiar way in which the houses are constructed, and the peculiar way in which the land is partitioned out, a better solution of the difficulty. As hon. members know, and the public know, houses of the Chinese type are far too long for their width, and air and sunlight can be introduced into the houses only from the front, and after a great deal of difficulty from the back. In the front there is always a lane or a public road measuring from 20 perhaps to 30 feet or more. This light can be fairly introduced into the front part of the building. Then, after a great deal of difficulty and a great deal of legislation we have compelled a back yard to be provided varying from a few feet, say, twelve or fifteen feet. When a back yard like that, or a back lane exists, then a certain proportion of light and air can be introduced into the rear; but the light will never be able to penetrate to the middle of the house. These houses, as I stated before, have an average depth of fifty feet with only a narrow frontage, the internal measurement being about 15 feet. Lateral windows are therefore absolutely necessary in order to give sufficient light and air. Indeed,

if, I find in the proposals of the Government on the recommendations of the Sanitary Commission, laid on the table at the last meeting, a note regarding the length of these houses. Now, Sir, in houses erected on land hitherto unoccupied by domestic buildings, your proposal to insist upon lateral windows would be all right, but I want to know in other cases, when contiguous houses are being rebuilt, how on earth are we to insist on the provision of lateral windows opening into external air without resumption of a portion of the land in occupation of particular landowners. It is the resumption of third houses, and that alone, that can give you the means of insisting on lateral windows. You may insist, but it could not be done otherwise as it is physically impossible, and that is why I say the scheme for pulling down the upper storey of every third house is the only scheme which is possible. And yet, I should be very glad indeed if any hon. member, or any unit of the outside public, could point out a possible plan that would do away with the resumption of property already in occupation. As to resolution 1, "That the principle of just compensation should be recognised in such a scheme," this is the crux of the question. The rejection of the scheme, as I stated before, was owing to the Government's refusal to grant any just compensation, but I have shown you, while speaking on the third resolution, that compensation is not given for the loss of cubicles, but for open space—in fact, for the resumption of a certain portion of land then open as open space in order to admit air and light into the surrounding houses. Now the Government may say that even if they accept the principle of just compensation, we have the means of doing so. The estimate is a very large one, but I have shown you that the Government could contribute either a third or half of it, which would amount to about \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. How are the Government going to get that money? Now, Sir, in the first place I would remind hon. members that the money is not required at all once. In fact, the scheme requires a number of years to carry out, and the money would be required in the first five or six years, and the longest time from then to twelve years. Then how much does it cost the Government to carry out a scheme which promises to put an end to a most difficult question concerning the sanitation of this Colony? Say we are to expend the sum of \$4,000,000 which we assume to be a less at 3 per cent for fifty years, and allow one per cent to go to sinking fund, which I am told would be sufficient in fifty years to pay back the capital bond that means 44 per cent, and that is all, and in fifty years the whole of the interest and principal will have been paid off. Now gentlemen, is there any difficulty to find this \$4,000,000 a year? I say there is none whatever. Every year the Government has spent something like \$500,000 on its Sanitary Department. I have an exact figure at my finger ends, but at the same time I see from the report of the Commissioner, and also in the estimates for last year, that the average is a little under that figure. Now, if we make a final settlement of the cubicle question, and if we can improve the lighting and admission of fresh air into domestic buildings, then we have done a very great deal towards the improvement of the sanitation of the Colony. We would have no need then to pay large sums of money every year for disinfectants, and what disinfectants in the world are better than sunlight and fresh air. We wouldn't want such a large staff of sanitary inspectors, and we wouldn't want a large number of other things, like, what? I don't know. Now, Sir, I believe that the Government could easily save from one quarter to one half of the annual expenditure of the Sanitary Board, and this saving would be enough to meet the whole or the major part of the annual expenditure that we will incur. Supposing the Government is adverse to the raising of a loan, then the means to carry out this scheme? I say yes, within a very reasonable time, about ten years or so. Since 1903, I think it was in 1903 that it was resolved by the Government to lay aside annually a considerable sum of money for the resumption of insubstantial properties. I believe two or three votes amounting to over half a million dollars have been recommended and passed by the Council. The area that is to be resumed is still in the hands of the Government—that is, the Kan U Fong resumption. A large number of houses at Kan U Fong have been resumed and pulled down, new streets have been constructed, and lots of land have been put up to public auction but the Government did not realise the figure they expected, and I believe the land still remains in the hands of the original owners. Now, Sir, I believe if the Government were to devote the money, say a quarter of a million dollars, towards the resumption of every third house, or to contribute towards the cost of resuming every third house and converting it into open space, the Government would be able to do it within ten years, and without spending as it were, anything extra from the revenue. I think that is all I have to say. I have covered most of the ground necessary for the support of the resolutions. Resolution five is simply brought forward to have someone to take the matter into careful consideration and to report to the Government or make known to the public whether the scheme contained in resolution three is desirable and practical or not. I may have to ask leave after this. I think I should like to mention a few points. I feel that the limitation to certain members official or unofficial is undesirable. So, with your leave I will amend that clause to read that the committee to be appointed should consider on what principle compensation must be awarded and generally as to the manner in which the scheme should be carried out. I ask leave to state out of the record three officials of this Council. I do not intend, Sir, to occupy the time of this Council very long because I should be delighted indeed to have a full discussion on this question, and to hear the remarks of hon. members on this subject. I shall reserve my remarks on the landlords' point of view till I reply to hon. members. With these remarks I beg to move the resolutions which I have read.

The Hon. Mr. W. Y. YUK—I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Sir, there is probably no section of the Public Health and Building Ordinance which has provoked so much hostility, so much bitterness of feeling or caused so much personal discomfort to the Chinese as that section which deals with cubicles. Consider in ignorance of the origin of cubicles, of their utility, and of the necessity to the working classes of this Colony; or conceived in thoughtlessness, this measure intended for the welfare of the people is undoubtedly excellent in theory but impossible in practice; and so indeed will be any new legislation on the subject which ignores the interests and prejudices of the persons most concerned—whether those persons be the labouring or the landlord class. Cubicles are not a condition of the normal life of Chinese in China; there is, I believe, nothing of the sort in Canton and in

Hongkong therefore that their adoption in Hongkong arises, not from choice, but from necessity. And it is clear that on account of the limited areas available for workmen's dwellings, the general high cost of living and other conditions peculiar to Hongkong, one of three things must happen. Either wages must rise so as to enable the working man to rent a whole floor instead of sharing it with others, as he does at present. Or some such scheme as that now under discussion involving as it does eight millions of dollars, will need to be undertaken. Or the cubicles must remain. Experience during the last few years has already taught that the local economic conditions will not permit wages to rise to such a level as to enable the working man to hire the whole or even half a flat and any measure which tends to increase the cost of labour in Hongkong will react prejudicially upon the Colony's interests and is, therefore, to be discouraged. As to the proposal to remove the upper storeys of every third house, the scheme, as an alien in Hongkong, is excellent, but I fear, beyond the sphere of practical work. No doubt it would vastly improve the health of the lot, so would any other scheme having the same object in view regardless of cost, but remembering that our Excellency stated at this Council meeting last Thursday, and more especially in view of the threatened loss of so large a proportion of our revenue by the abolition of Opium smoking, I cannot share the complacency with which the hon. the senior unofficial member appears to contemplate an expenditure of eight millions of dollars on what is after all only an experiment, which may or may not prove to be successful, without some very strong evidence that practical and beneficial results will follow. Such evidence, I claim is not forthcoming, or beyond mere assertion and supposition that with the introduction of lateral windows plague will cease. My own experience shows that plague which in a certain block of houses where no cubicles existed was at one time rampant, disappeared absolutely under the influence of cleanliness and the destruction of rats and vermin, and as I have already pointed out, Canton, a city without cubicles, has suffered equally with ourselves. There being, therefore, no reasonable grounds for supposing that an expenditure of eight millions in removing walls will purchase immunity from disease whilst we have every reason to believe that cleanliness, which costs next to nothing, will at least assist largely towards that desirable end, I think, we cannot do better than concentrate all our energies and resources in the enforcement of rules and cleanliness, which are recognised as being one of the principal channels by which the disease is conveyed to man. Notwithstanding what has fallen from the lips of the senior unofficial member I am in favour of allowing the cubicle to remain so long as it is constructed of a material that will not harbour vermin, and I feel sure, Sir, that with more effect directed on the point of cleanliness, and with stamping out plague altogether, or, in reducing it to such small dimensions that this Colony in the future need suffer neither fear nor shame. (Applause.)

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—Sir, it is with considerable gratification that I heard the hon. senior unofficial member of this Council advocating the scheme which I laid before the Government now nearly a year ago with a view to overcoming the difficulties which had arisen in dealing with the cubicle question. I think, Sir, that the hon. member was under some slight misapprehension when he said that Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 was Ordinance a proviso was added to the effect that any cubicle in any existing domestic dwelling which was a window or window opening directly on the external air might be enlarged to the size of a room. That is, Sir, was intended to encourage the adoption of this type of house to which has been referred. A great deal has been said about the expenditure that will be incurred by its adoption but if hon. members will look carefully at the drawings which have been put in front of them they will see that while under the present law three houses will occupy an area of 3000 square feet and will only accommodate 34 persons per floor, the new type of house of 34 persons per floor will occupy 2500 square feet and will accommodate 42 persons per floor. It may seem a little curious to refer to houses occupying different areas as being of the same size but that arises from the fact that the buildings are of identical dimensions and that in the rear of the building, that being so if any owner of a block of houses should need to require him to build in accordance with this new type. I fail to see in what respect he suffers any loss whatever. He can accommodate an increased number of persons in the same space and can construct his building without any additional expense or if there should be a slight increase I should say that the balance should be in favour of the new type of house. I confess, Sir, that very considerable difficulty exists in dealing with houses each of which is under separate ownership. It is a most troublesome problem and will have to be carefully considered. Certain of the owners must benefit at the expense of the others. It would seem only fair that these owners should be called upon to contribute very largely towards the cost of rebuilding very largely towards the cost of the cubicles which would be entailed by any such scheme but that is not so. The plan shows that under the new scheme there will be 10 cubicles in each floor whereas in the existing type there are only nine cubicles in the three houses so that there will be no loss on that account. That there will be no loss on that account. The matter will require to be very carefully gone through and it would be a somewhat rash to submit any scheme or proposal that would establish the principle of general compensation as in such scheme. In many cases buildings in the city will have to undergo reconstruction because they are old and in a very dilapidated condition and if owners of these blocks when rebuilding are required to reconstruct their houses upon this improved type I do not see how there would be any hardship upon them or any cause for complaint. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. HAWERT—Your Excellency, I would like to make a few remarks with regard particularly to what has fallen from the senior unofficial member in proposing the resolutions now before this honourable Council. As far as I am now placed I shall not be called out of order in saying that I regret the question has been approached in the way it has. The discussion, I trust, will be of very great benefit to all of us and assist in arriving at a proper decision to do what is the best possible in the matter of reform to be carried out in the interests of the Colony, but personally I should have preferred that the whole question should have been dealt with on a broader basis than we have been asked to do. I think that the resolutions on the subject of cubicles alone. Important as that question is, I should rather be asked to debate on the whole and more important question, as the greater includes the less. In this case the cubicle question is the less and a debate on the whole

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Beware of Beguise Imitations!

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"Hard water hardens the arteries; Soft Water helps to keep them elastic and pulse-responsive."

TANSAN is the Softest of all Drinking Waters.

TANSAN is entirely free from the obnoxious taste peculiar to salted or other fabricated Waters.

TANSAN mixed with Milk, Wines, Spirits, etc., neither impairs nor in any way alters, except to expand their respective natural flavors.

PER CASE OF 48 HALF-BOTTLES . . . . . \$3.25  
" DOZEN . . . . . 1.60  
" CASE OF 100 QUARTER BOTTLES . . . . . 8.25  
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SOLE AGENTS—

**H. PRICE & CO.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 135.  
361

question as dealt with by the report of the Sanitary Commission and as to what reforms in the administration of the Sanitary Department should be carried out in the interests of the community and also what, if any, alteration should be made in the existing Ordinance dealing with the public health of the Colony is, I take it, Sir, the proper way to approach this subject. I regret very much that my hon. and learned friend on my left should not have seen it from that point of view instead of dealing with the comparatively speaking smaller phase of the question. However we have to deal with the resolutions as they are now before the hon. Council. The hon. unofficial member on my right has practically expressed views with which I am in a subtle agreement. I cannot at all agree with the hon. unofficial member in this matter of the changed style of buildings throughout a large section of the Colony or that the question of eight million dollars, the estimated expenditure has been satisfactorily solved. I am confirmed in my opinion by the remarks made by the hon. Director of Public Works. The hon. and learned member on my left spoke of the Government paying compensation in the event of every third house being pulled down but unfortunately he did not go into details to show that compensation should be paid to the landlords of the first and third houses when the Government had enforced the principle of pulling down the intermediate house. It appears to me that this would entail considerable expenditure—how much it is impossible to say—but we all know the style of building which exists in Hongkong, I do not think that they are altogether jerry built, but they are not of a very high standard. The proposal to take a block of houses and pull down every third house would considerably weaken the others. It is also proposed to insert four or five lateral windows in each wall of each floor. It is very obvious that if you are going to cut four or five windows in each floor in what I have described as a party wall the probability is that the whole of that wall will have to be rebuilt. I think that we can take it that the cost to the landlords will be very great and as the Director of Public Works stated the advantages to the landlords in improvements to the property would be very great that it would justify the Government in asking them to contribute very largely to this scheme. The present style of house accommodates 34 people, but after the Government had pulled down every third house the landlord should have to contribute to the cost of strengthening the walls of the remaining houses, and under the new scheme there would be 42 people in two houses instead of 34 in three. Very large capital expenditure would be necessary to alter these properties. Furthermore the Director of Public Works seemed to lay a certain amount of emphasis upon the lesser amount of ground space to be occupied by two houses as against the three. The hon. member overlooked the fact that in order to make the new windows legal they would need to have 13ft. 6in. external air. The plan shows the width of the house to be pulled down as 13ft. 6in. In any case you would have to add 13 feet. Suppose a man has a piece of ground big enough to build three houses upon under present conditions and is called upon to build two houses under the new scheme these two houses have to occupy the same area within six inches width of the existing building and the capital expenditure must remain the same.

## THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

## TALKING MACHINES

## RECORDS.

## NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

## LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT

## MUSIC:

## LATEST COMIC OPERA SCORES AND DANCE MUSIC JUST ARRIVED.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. 37

## CHRONIC ECZEMA

Every Part of Body Affected—Was in Hospital Five Times—Army Doctors and Nine Different Remedies Did No Good—Speedy Improvement and Finally a

## PERFECT CURE BY USE OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have suffered with chronic eczema for fourteen years. Every part of my body was affected. My father has been to army doctors who all failed. I have been in hospital five times. I have tried nine different kinds of remedies and none took any effect on me. I read of Cuticura Remedies, have made and in May I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and used it. When I had used half of the box I saw that there was a great improvement in me. After that I got the Cuticura Soap and Resolvent Lotion which did all the rest. Since then I have used five boxes of Cuticura Ointment and am now completely cured. Had we known of Cuticura years ago we would have given pounds for it. I am writing this letter so that other sufferers may see it and get cured by the Cuticura Remedies. I am now at 21, Valence Road, Colindale, Lane, Camberwell Green, Dec. 5 and 11, 1906."

## CUTICURA TREATMENT For Sore Feet and Hands with Shapeless Nails.

Soak the feet or hands on cutting in strong hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment. Wear during the night light bandages of old soft cotton or linen. For red, rough hands, dry, itching palms, with shapeless nails, this treatment points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases. Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure.

For Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consult a doctor. Send for the Skin Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Lotion to Purify the Blood. Full (Quotable) Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Sole Importers: Messrs. F. & J. L. Smith, Ltd., 27, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Importers: Messrs. F. & J. L. Smith, Ltd., 27, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Importers: Messrs. F. & J. L. Smith, Ltd., 27, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That is not admitted.

The Hon. Mr. HAWERT—I beg your pardon.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That is not admitted.

The Hon. Mr. HAWERT—No, Sir, I understood that from your remarks but with all due deference to your Excellency I maintain that where the Home Government has provided for compensation I think I am perfectly justified in drawing parallel between the Public Health Act of 1875 and section 175 of the existing Ordinance of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I do not admit that that Act dealt more generously than our Act, but even if it did there are important acts subsequent to the Act and other municipal acts which have formed precedents.

(Continued on page 5.)



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed Daily Press only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

## A SMOKING CONCERT

WILL BE HELD IN THE ROOMS OF THE INSTITUTION, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), The 29th inst., Commencing at 9 p.m.

Members with their Friends are cordially invited to attend.

ALBERT J. ASKEW, Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. 1131

## TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY

A Suite of TWO ROOMS opening one from the other. Newly furnished. Five verandah. Bath and Dressing Room adjoining. Healthy and cool locality. Splendid view of harbour. Admirably suited for Married Couple, OR the rooms could be let singly.

Apply to— "English," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. 1132

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSES. HUGHES and HOUGH have instructions to Sell by Public Auction On THURSDAY, the 11th July, 1907, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Office, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central (Corner of Lee House Street),

IN ONE LOT

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Registered in the Land Office as—

The Remaining Portion of Subsection No. 1, of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95, and the Remaining Portion of Section A of Island Lot No. 1310 with the Premises thereon known as Nos. 305, 307, 309 and 311, DES VEAUX ROAD WEST, Victoria.

The total area of the above Property is 4,300 square feet. The total Crown Rent is \$43.50.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, MESSRS. DEACON LOCKER & DEACON, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, And from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. 1133

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain J. S. Roch, will be despatched for DOUGLAS HAPPAK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1130

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CATHAY,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 5 p.m.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd July, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.,

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 9

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of plate cuttings, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 p.m. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godown, and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 5th July, or Claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1134

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOKSTALL, Mr. H. RUTON JEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st day of July 1907, the Business and Responsibility of The KOWLOON HOTEL will be taken over by Mr. OWEN ELIAS OWEN. All monies due to the Hotel before the 1st July 1907 are payable to Mr. J. W. OSBORNE alone, J. W. OSBORNE, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1087

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of EDWARD CONSTANT RAY in the business carried on by him as a Ship and General Broker under the style of "E. C. RAY" ceased on the 28th February, 1907. The business of SHIP and GENERAL BROKER carried on by me under the said style of "E. C. RAY" since the 28th February, 1907, will henceforth be carried on by me under my own name.

E. H. RAY, Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1110

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM This Date until further notice Mr. PERCY TESTER has been appointed ACTING BRANCH MANAGER and UNDERWRITER of the above Company for Hongkong and South China.

W. H. TRENCARD DAVIS, Branch Manager and Underwriter, Hongkong, 26th June, 1907. 1122

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT with Bookkeeping Experience. European with Mercantile training preferred. Apply stating age, experience and salary required. "ACCOUNTANT," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1125

## LOST.

ON June 18th, off Lai-Chi-Kok, a small red buoy, midway between Chung Hui Rock and the Western Point of Stonecutters' Island.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for its recovery.

Apply to— H.M.S. "TAMAR," Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1113

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 4th July.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Hongkong, 19th June, 1907. 1134

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

## CHINA SEA.

THE YANGTZE, KIUTOAN GAS LIGHT-VESSEL, REPLACED IN POSITION.

REFERRING to Notice to Mariners No. 291 (Special), Notice is hereby given that the KIUTOAN GAS LIGHT-VESSEL, having been REPAIRED, has been Replaced in Position.

Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 17th June, 1907. 1115

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

## CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI-NINGPO DISTRICTS.

LOCATION OF TONGTING ISLAND Fog Signal.

HAVING reference to Notice to Mariners No. 283 (Special), NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, because most large vessels that pass TONGTING ISLAND keep to the eastward of it, the Fog Horn has been placed on the East side of the Island. All vessels are therefore recommended to pass to the eastward of TONGTING ISLAND in thick or foggy weather.

T. J. ELDRIDGE, Acting Coast Inspector, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 15th June, 1907. 1116

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES DIVISION, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY, Manila, P.I., May 30, 1907.

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A.M., July 1, 1907, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at least six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of FROZEN FRESH BEEF and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of FROZEN FRESH MUTTON to the Subistence Department, U.S. Army, at Manila, P.I., during the year ending June 30, 1908. The accepted Beef and Mutton will be admitted free of customs duties. The United States reserves the right to call for no delivery of Fresh Beef or Mutton prior to October 1st or such date between August 1st and October 1st as delivery may be necessary, and to reduce the amounts above specified accordingly, viz., one-third (1/3), or correspondingly less amount, upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for with his consent. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bidder's guaranty in the amount of \$20,000.00, or with certified check for that sum on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond. Bids and full information furnished on application to this Office or to the nearest U.S. Consul. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked: "PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON FOR FISCAL YEAR 1908, to be opened July 1, 1907," and addressed to the undersigned.

EDWARD E. DRAVO, Col. A.C.G., U.S. Army, Chief Commissary, Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1101

## INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MEROAN-TILE INSURANCE COMPANY. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905 £17,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 637,500 0 0  
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,385,720 18 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 134g

AAOCHEN and MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO. Agents, Hongkong, 31st April, 1897. 111

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

## BOOKBINDING.

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SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry-Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

## P. PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMBA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Brackets and Grayes Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. World done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

Good Panorama Views of Hongkong, PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Proofs read by Englishman

## TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO, Typewriting Work Undertaken. Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. Late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau, 84, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

## A. LING &amp; CO.

FURNITURE STORE, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOCHOW LACQUERED WARE, 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. 21st September, 1903 778

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1906. With Index. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 27th February 1907

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager, Hongkong, 15th November, 1901. 47

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## NOTICE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL. SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the FIRST CALL of £15 Sterling per share on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES will be payable on the 1st July next.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1105

## NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Fleet, etc., at Hongkong for a Period of 12 Months from the 1st August 1907.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICE, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 15th July 1907.

A deposit of One hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1106

## ENTERTAINMENT

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## CITY HALL.

## LAST NIGHT.

## FAREWELL OF

## THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

22 LONDON ARTISTS 22

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), June 28.

THE SCREAMINGLY FUNNY PARICAL COMEDY

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Doors open 8.30; Commence 9 p.m.

Plan at S. MOUTRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1071

## AUCTION.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. Wai On to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 29th June, 1907,

MONDAY, the 1st July, 1907 and TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1907, Commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. At No. 57, Cairne Road,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

SILK BROCADE UPHOLSTERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMAN-TELS, VELVET, PILLOWCASES, RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, BOOKCASES, BOOKS (Law and Fiction), OIL-PAINTINGS and WATER COLOURS, ORNAMENTS, CHINESE PORCELAIN, &c., &c.

FINE TEA SETS, BEDSTEAD with BEVELLED MIRRORS, EXTENSIVE DINING TABLE, LIVING CHAIRS, FINE DINING SERVICE and GLASSWARE (including Silver and E.P. Mounted Decorative and TAPERED TAPERED and

DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEAD, FINE TEAK WARDROBES with Bevelled Glass Doors, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TOILET TABLES, &c.

One Very Fine BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs & Watts, Several Sets of FIVORY, HENZELINE & CRYSTALLITE BILLS, SPECIAL MATCH CUES, LEATHER UPHOLSTERED SEATS, &c.

One GRAND PIANO by Steinway and Son.

One GRAMOPHONE and about 700 RECORDS, including some of the very best. About 400 PIANOLA RECORDS in fine condition.

On view from Tuesday the 25th June. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. 1097

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY Situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Maao Steamship Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by measurement 50 "changes" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDING & BARLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 970

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIAN STAMPS, 100 for \$0.80, 500 for \$3.00, 150 for 1.75, 1000 for 10.00, 200 for 3.50, 1500 for 25.00, 250 for 5.75, 2000 for 35.00, 275 for 9.00, 3000 for 95.00.

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS & all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor, 675

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuen"), 743

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

## PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLMONT'S "CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD, Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 604

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY. LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 809

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## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WELLBURN, No. 81 the PEAK.

Apply to— JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, York Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. 254

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NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

No. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July. "CHERUB VILLE." A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 869

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A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 192

## TO LET.

NO. 3, CENTURY CRESCENT, Kennedy Road.

Apply to— J. R. MICHAEL, No. 1, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 1007

## TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1st APRIL. 2 Semi-attached HOUSES, Nos. 139 and 140, MACDONNELL ROAD. Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarter and Grass Tennis Court.

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NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to— COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1135

## TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE,











# PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
MARSEILLES and LONDON	DEVANHA	Noon, 29th June	See Special Advertisement.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and SOCOBTRA	BOMBAY	About 29th June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA	About 5th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, and ANTWERP	SYRIA	About 17th July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 29th June, Noon.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 1st July, 4 p.m.
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG	"CHIHLE"	On 2nd July, Daylight
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 2nd July, 4 p.m.
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and WEIHAWEI	"KUEIYANG"	On 3rd July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEICHOW"	On 4th July, 4 p.m.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 4th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	On 6th July, 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th July, 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 11th July, 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

# OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. Ito	SATURDAY, 29th June, at 8 A.M.
* FOOCHOW (Direct)	"SEIKO MARU" Capt. G. Nakao	SATURDAY, 29th June, at Noon
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. S. Smith	SUNDAY, 30th June, at 10 A.M.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Ample. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPERESS LINE." SAVING 5 TO 10 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 15 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS.	TO SAIL	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 4th July	22nd July
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 17th July	10th August
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 1st Aug.	19th August
"MONTEAGLE"	6,103	WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	7th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	18th Sept.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	5th Oct.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22½ days from YOKOHAMA and 23½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence \$260; via New York \$322.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon. \$240; \$412.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D.W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

# NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARONN, (HERMIT'S ISLANDS) and NEW GUINEA	"SUMATRA"	Friday, 28th June
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Sunday, 30th June, at 9 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN	"ROON"	Wednesday, 3rd July, at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	About Wednesday, 3rd July
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA"	Thursday, 18th July, at Noon

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELOHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

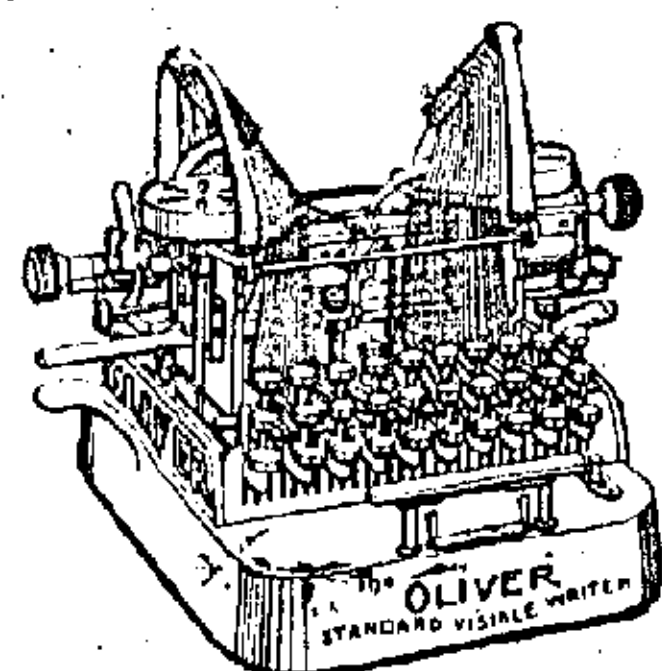
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA PORTS	Second half of June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TJULATJAP	IN PORT		JAVA PORTS	First half of July
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA PORTS	First half of July
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA PORTS	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Telephone No. 375.York Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

# THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

ARE PREPARED, DURING THE STAY OF

THEIR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN HONGKONG.

TO

# EXCHANGE OLD MACHINES

OF ANY MAKE OR CONDITION

IN PART PAYMENT FOR OLIVERS.

# OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

1, PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1906.

[1055]

# NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ERNEST-SIMONS"  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from London ex s.s. "Cordouan" and "Molde" from Havre ex s.s. "Cordouan" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Vierkloster" and "Frederic Morel" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Precious and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before 10 A.M., To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 1st July, 1907, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st July, 1907, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 1st July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA,  
KOBE and MOJI.

# THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARIQ."

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd July, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

# NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TUDOR PRINCE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd July, at 3 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CHINA."

FROM LONDON, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Macedonia"

From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. & B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1907.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service he to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED  
General Agents for China and Japan

Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

# ON SALE. THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA

SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS

INDIA, PHILIPPINES,

BORNEO, &amp;c.,

WITH HIGH ARE INCORPORATED

THE CHINA DIRECTORY

AND

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

FOR

1907.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is preceded by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &c., &c.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps, and Plans, pp. 1,720, \$10.00. Directory only pp. 1,300, \$6.00.

The Directories and Descriptions are of

Peking, Nanking, Canton, Tientsin, Wuhu, Whampoa, Shanghai, Kowloon, Hongkong, Hankow, Lappa, Yoko, Samsui, Nanchow, Kungmoon, Nanchow, Ichang, Wuchow, Port Arthur, Chungking, Chefoo, Hanchow, Pakhoi, Weihaiwei, Ningpo, Hoioh, Kiaochau, Wenchow, Lungchow, Tientsin, Santu, Mengtze, Mukden, Poochow, Hokow, Shanghai, Amoy, Szeao, Chinkiang, Swatow.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA: Tokyo, Osaka, Keelung, Yokohama, Moji, Tainanfu, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Takow, Kobe, Hakodate, Aomori, Shimomatsuki, Tamsui.

EASTERN SIBERIA: Vladivostok, Nicosjok.

COREA: Seoul, Wonsan, Mokpo, Chumcho, Fusan, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Pingyang, Songchin, Masampo.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES: Hanoi, Annam, Tourane, Haiphong, Hue, Saigon, Tonkin, Phouquien, Cambodia, Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Dornzo, Sarawak, Labuan, British N. Borneo, BANGKOK.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley, Johore, Selangor, Pahang, Ujong, Perak, Joloh, NETHERLANDS INDIA: Batavia, Samarang, Padang, Buitenzorg, Sourabaya, Macassar, East Coast of Sumatra, NAVY SQUADRONS: British, German, Russian, French, Japanese, United States.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS. The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformly in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS contains the names of more than 20,000 FOREIGNERS, carefully arranged, with the initials as well as the Surnames in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES, IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA are arranged in a special separate list.

THE MAPS AND PLANS have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are corrected and brought up to date. They consist this year of fourteen of the following—

COLORATED PLATE OF FLAG OF FOREIGN HONGS MAP OF THE FAR EAST PLAN OF YOKOHAMA PLAN OF KOBE AND HYOGO PLAN OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS, TIENTSIN PLAN OF TIENTSIN (KIAOCHAU) PLAN OF HONGKONG CONFESSION, SHANGHAI; PLAN OF HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) WITH INSET Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT LARGEST PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA PLAN OF THE PEAK PLAN OF NEW TERRITORY (KOWLOON) PLAN OF KOWLOON PLAN OF MANILA PLAN OF SAIGON PLAN OF SINGAPORE PLAN OF BATAVIA

THE CHRONICLE covers the notable events of the last half century in the Far East together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, and other Commercial Information including—

TREATIES WITH CHINA: Great Britain—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859; Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Seizures, 1869; Chefoo, 1876, with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1886; Chungking Convention, 1891; Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burmah Convention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898; Weihaiwei, 1898; Convention, Commercial, Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention, 1904.

France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860; Tientsin, 1885; Conventions, 1886, 1887, and 1895; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional 1868; Peking, 1890; Immigration, 1894; Commercial, 1903.

Germany—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1890; Kiaochau Convention, 1898; Railway and Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan—Shimonoseki, 1855; Liaoting Convention, 1896; Commercial, 1896; New Ports 1896. Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

# Cunliffe, The Pioneer Experts

Russell & Co.  
—40 & 42, Place de la Bourse.

SECURITIES issued by PARIS  
European Govts and  
Municipalities offering  
prospectus of immunities, BONDS, &c.

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CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO., being the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every Drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prices collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. A Service continues until last Bond drawn. All transactions conducted on a strictly business basis.

1913

GRIMAUD & Co. CHIMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innocuous remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copal, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the treatment of chronic discharges.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hongkong	Hongkong	Friday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore	Hongkong	Friday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Yuenyang	Friday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Sunat	Friday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Zamboanga and Macao (C. W. Chien)	Robur	Friday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Anping	Fukushu Maru	Friday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Sado Maru	Friday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Hokkaido and Haiphong	Carl Diederichsen	Friday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Sunakiang	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Ujima Maru	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Haiton	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle.	Albatross	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, India via Taticorn (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed today at 5 p.m.		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Sui Tai	Saturday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Joshin Maru	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Kintan	Monday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	Monday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Hokkaido and Haiphong	Chihai	Monday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
New York	Boston	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Manila		Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, India via Taticorn (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Tsingtau, Chifu and Newchwang	Kwangtung	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.

## HOCKS AND MOSELLES

SHIPPED BY  
MESSRS. HINCKEL AND WINCKLER.

	1 doz. bts.	2 doz. bts.
LAUBENHEIMER	\$11.50	\$23.00
OPPENHEIMER	14.00	28.00
FOSTER	16.00	32.00
WACHENHEIMER	13.50	27.00
NIESTER	13.75	27.50
HOCKHEIMER	18.00	36.00
GEISENHEIMER (Royal Domain)	20.00	40.00
LIEBHAF MICH (Selected Grapes)	24.00	48.00

These HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported from Messrs. HINCKEL and WINCKLER, one of the oldest firms dealing in this trade. They have a great reputation all over the world and at home (Great Britain and Germany) so we can guarantee these wines as exceptionally fine. At the same time their prices compared with those of other dealers will be found very favourable.

## H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

TO-DAY  
The Bandmann Comedy Co., City Hall, 8 p.m.  
TO-MORROW  
Smoking Concert, Rooms of the Institution of Engineer & Shipbuilders of Hongkong, 8 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	June 27th.
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/2
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight	2/2
Credit, at 1 month's sight	2/2
Discountary Bills, 1 month's sight	2/2
ON PARIS.	June 27th.
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2
Credit, at 1 month's sight	2/2
ON NEW YORK.	June 27th.
Bank Bills, on demand	5/4
Credit, at 30 days sight	5/4
ON BOHAY.	June 27th.
Telegraphic Transfer	16/2
Bank, on demand	16/2
ON CANTON.	June 27th.
Telegraphic Transfer	16/2
Bank, on demand	16/2
ON SHANGHAI.	June 27th.
Bank, at sight	1/2
Private, 30 days sight	1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	June 27th.
On demand	10/2
On 3 months sight	10/2
ON SINGAPORE.	June 27th.
On demand	10/2
On 3 months sight	10/2
ON BATAVIA.	June 27th.
On demand	10/2
On 3 months sight	10/2
ON BANGKOK.	June 27th.
On demand	10/2
On 3 months sight	10/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.10
Gold, 100 fine, per lb.	\$17.90
BAR SILVER, per 100	\$17.90

## OPTIM.

Quotations are	June 27th.
Malwa New	\$820 per cwt.
Malwa Old	\$820
Malwa O. Old	\$820
Malwa V. Old	\$820
Foreign fine quality	\$800
Foreign extra fine	\$800
Patna New	\$850 per cwt.
Patna Old	\$850
Bengal New	\$870
Bengal Old	\$870

## PASSENGERS.

Per Sado Maru, from London, for Hongkong, Messrs. T. Asanomi and S. Hoda; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Aitken and child, Mrs. H. Isagawa, Messrs. S. Oka, Y. Hara, T. Asanomi, H. Kita and G. Nakano; for Yokohama, Messrs. T. Yoshie, S. Osawa, K. Suzuki and M. Uneya.

## JOINT STOCK SHARE.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Albatross	Pa. 200	\$120.
Banks		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$80.1
National B. of China	40	\$51.
Sui Tai	125.00	\$7.75
China-Borneo Co.	125	\$11.11
China Light & F. Co.	100	\$14.14
China Provident	100	\$15.15
Cotton Mills		
Yuenyang	115.50	\$11.11
Hongkong	110	\$11.11
International	115.50	\$11.11
Laon Kung Mow	110	\$11.11
Soyabone	110	\$11.11
Dairy Farm	110	\$11.11
Docks and Wharves		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	150	\$10.10
New Amoy Dock	150	\$10.10
Shanghai Dock	110	\$11.11
S'hai & H. Wharf	110	\$11.11
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	125	\$17.17
Green Island Cement	110	\$10.10
Hongkong & C. Gas	110	\$17.17
Hongkong Electric	110	\$17.17
Hongkong Hotel Co.	110	\$17.17
Hongkong Rope Co.	110	\$17.17
Insurance		
Cantor	150	\$27.27
China Fire	150	\$27.27
China Traders	150	\$27.27
Hongkong Fire	150	\$27.27
North China	150	\$27.27
Union	150	\$27.27
Yangtze	150	\$27.27
Land and Building		
Hongkong Land	110	\$10.10
Humphreys Estate	110	\$10.10
Kowloon Land & B.	110	\$10.10
Shanghai Land	110	\$10.10
Wet Point Building	110	\$10.10
Mining		
Charbonnages	110	\$10.10
Rauhe	110	\$10.10
Pink Tramways	110	\$10.10
Philippine Co.	110	\$10.10
Refineries		
China Sugar	110	\$10.10
Luzon Sugar	110	\$10.10
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	125	\$15.15
Douglas Steamship	110	\$10.10
H. Canton & S.	110	\$10.10
Indo-China S.N. Co.	110	\$10.10
Shall Transport Co.	110	\$10.10
Star Ferry	110	\$10.10
Do, New	110	\$10.10
South China M. Post.	110	\$10.10
Steam Laundry Co.	110	\$10.10
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	110	\$10.10
Powell & Co., Wm.	110	\$10.10
Watkins	110	\$10.10
Watson & Co., A. S.	110	\$10.10
United Asbestos	110	\$10.10
Do, Farnham	110	\$10.10
Union Waterboat Co.	110	\$10.10

VERNON &amp; SMYTH.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 28th to 3rd July, 1907.

High Water.	Low Water.
Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Height.	Height.
Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Height.	Height.
Friday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.	Friday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Monday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.	Monday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

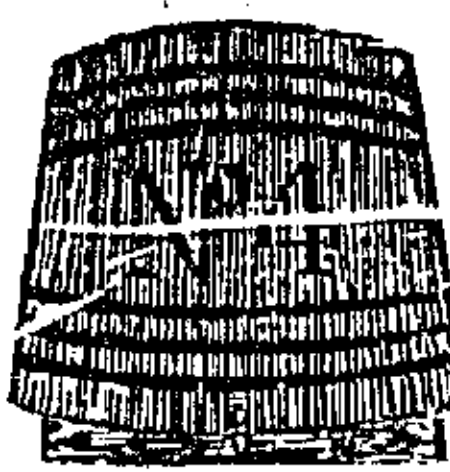
Hongkong Observatory, June 27th.

Previous Day.	On Date.	On Date.
26th.	27th.	28th.
Barometer	29.54	29.61
Temperature	82	84
Humidity	72	39
Wind Direction	ENE	ENE
Force	3	2
Weather	b	b
Rain		

Highest open air temperature on 26th, 85°.

Lowest open air temperature on 26th, 75°.

## THORNE'S OLD VAT.



This Vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 1 since 1831.

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

R. THORNE &amp; SONS, LD.

GREENOCK &amp; LONDON.

Aberlour, Glenlivet Distillery, Strathpey, N.B.

Greenock, Highland Distillery, Greenock, N.B.

Glen Moray, Glenlivet Distillery, Elgin, N.B.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA &amp; MANILA.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

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## REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS.

OF THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

THE SPEEDIEST, MOST LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED AND PUNCTUAL STEAMERS ON THE LINE.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Sundays Excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays Excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

THE COMPANY'S WHARF is at the end of WING LOK STREET (tram station).

For further particulars, please apply to E. PASQUET &amp; CO., Canton Agents.

BARRETT &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1907.

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## MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK."

A.I., A.B.O., and Engineering Code Used.

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length ... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks ... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top ... 84 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 84 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 34 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length ... 523 feet.

Length on Blocks ... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top ... 68 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 61 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length ... 571 feet.

Length on Blocks ... 564 "

Width of Entrance on Top ... 68 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS, INCLUDING REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, AND BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

"OUR MARY" has the powerful steamers "ALBA MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES, equipped with necessary gear, always ready for notice.

DAVID CORSE &amp; SON'S MERCHANT NAVY.

LONG FLAX.

RELIANCE CROWN TARPULING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; CO.

Sole Agents.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. E. S. Abraham

Mr. F. R. Adams

Mr. A. A. Addison

Mr. H. G. Battiscombe

Mr. R. B. Beattie

Mr. R. A. Birbeck

Mr. &amp; Mrs. S. Binney

Miss Binney

Mr. F. G. B. B. B. B.

Mr. A. B. B. B. B.

Mr. T. B. B. B. B.

Mr. F. G. B. B. B.

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## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.

S.S. "POWAN," 2,338 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.

S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,360 tons, Captain G. V. Lloyd.

S.S. "KINSHAN," 1,985 tons, Captain B. Branch.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,988 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 10 p.m. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted). The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 p.m. from Queen Street Wharf West returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5.30 p.m.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain E. H. Granger.

S.S. "SUI-TAI," 1,651 tons, Captain J. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 a.m. from Douglas Wharf &amp; at 2 p.m. from the Company's Wharf. On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Douglas Wharf &amp; from Macao at 5 p.m.

The Company also runs a Steamer from Macao on Sunday Morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wharf.